

Their dancing as though an air attack on London were an ordinary occurrence. The balconies and roofs of hotels and private houses were dotted with watchers heedless of the danger from the bombs and the rain of shrapnel that, having missed its mark in the sky, fell back to earth again with killing velocity. The police of the city were perfect. In the vicinity of Wood street, where the flames were blazing high in the sky, an area was lined off by the soldiers and constabulary. The police took in the old police office. In addition to the regular police messengers were sent to summon all soldiers and officers in the neighborhood. Some were called from the scene from hotels and theatres. The military training of the soldiers was seen at its best. Linking arm in arm they formed lines across the various streets and marched the crowds back. The curiosity seekers obeyed implicitly, even with a sort of reverent deference to the khaki uniforms which seemed to mean more to them than the blue of the "bobbies." Taxicabs which poured to the scene were halted and ordered to return. The fire was under control shortly after midnight and the damage, although considerable, was found the next morning to have been far less than anticipated.

The daylight disclosed other damages which had not been generally known at the time. Particularly was this true of the neighborhood of Queen's Square and Theobalds road. In the former, which lies just off Southampton row, there was not a pane of glass intact on any of the four sides. Several hospitals had narrow escapes. A bomb dropped in the gardens directly in front of the Hospital for Paralytics and Epileptics, tearing a hole in the turf some fifteen feet in diameter and four feet deep. Soldiers struck the facade of the hospital and chipped the brickwork. Had the bomb fallen twenty feet nearer the hospital, with its hundreds of wounded soldiers and paralytics it would have been demolished. As it was, although every window was smashed by the concussion, not an inmate was hurt.

The Homeopathic Hospital in the adjoining block likewise escaped damage beyond the loss of windows. The Imperial Hotel, close to the square, was badly injured, while little shops in the side streets all bear their wounds. The Ophthalmic Hospital, in Charing Cross road, and the Charing Cross Hospital were stripped of glass and the patients had to be taken out into the square while the debris was cleared up. A six-story tenement near by was totally wrecked by a bomb that penetrated from roof to cellar.

**Bombs Hit Back.**

The greatest sufferer of the large buildings was perhaps the National Penny Bank at the corner of Wood street and Theobalds road. Its interior looked as though it had been struck by a cyclone. Curiously the wall clock remained intact. It had stopped at twelve minutes to 11 o'clock. Houses on narrow Red Lion street and Lamba Conduits were damaged, one in particular being gutted. The damage was done by damage further along in the Raymond buildings forming part of historic Grays Inn.

All along Aldersgate and in the heart of the city of London the progress of the raiders could be traced by broken windows. The nearest approach to military gain was at Liverpool street station, where a bomb demolished three platforms and two signal boxes. Part of the station had to be closed, but the train service was not interrupted.

The raid of the Germans the previous night caused less destruction, although many bombs were dropped in thickly populated suburbs. The bombs fell at St. Paul's, Whitehall, Waltham Abbey and Woolwich. The casualties of the raid were fifty-six. Ten were killed, of whom five were children. Militarily the Germans were nearly scored. One of the bombs exploded just outside the gates of Woolwich arsenal. The concussion was so great that the arsenal was damaged. At Enfield an attack on the small arms factory was frustrated.

One of the incidents of the raid on Wednesday night that created the greatest commotion was the attack on a tram on the street. The vehicle was completely wrecked and five passengers who were inside were killed. The location of the tram was variously given by the narrators, some of whom declared it was on Newgate street, while others gave the scene as Russell street, Broadfield street, Charing Cross and Shoreditch.

**Mr. Couderet Saw Raiders.**

Frederic R. Couderet, the New York banker, was visiting Sir Philip Burne-Jones, the artist, when the attack began. He and Mrs. Couderet were returning from a restaurant, where they had dined with Sir Philip, to the artist's home at Edgerton terrace. They sought the vantage point of a lamp post platform. While they were there Joseph Austen Chamberlain, former Postmaster-General of England and Chancellor of the Exchequer, the son of the late Joseph Chamberlain, arrived at the same lamp post, recognizing the members of the party, joined them.

"The whole affair caused about as much excitement as a big fire in the Tottenham district would cause in New York," said Mr. Couderet.

William O'Donnell, Iselin of New York was visiting friends in the West End when the first crackle of the guns was heard. Two bombs fell within a block near by. Mr. Iselin, who had been in Paris and seen similar attacks there, declared that the work of the defending guns in London was inferior to that of the French weapons.

Alexander McNabb, of Bridgeport, a retired officer of the United States Navy, was entering the Metropole Hotel on the night of September 8. He watched the attack from the balcony outside his window, and it seemed to him that the Zeppelin he saw was hit, for it lurched in the air. Three or four fires started from incendiary bombs, and for three blocks in the Strand, about two and a half miles from Trafalgar Square, was razed as though it had been swept by artillery. A row of buildings in Holborn was demolished.

Two of the witnesses spoke of incipient panics in theatres where it seemed that the buildings had been hit. One witness, an actor at the Alhambra Theatre, said that the slugs from shrapnel that had exploded in the air fell on the theatre's roof. The force was great enough to penetrate the building, and the occupants of the gallery fled in terror. Miss Ethel B. Davis, head nurse at Bryn Mawr College, who returned after five months with the American Hospital in Paris, was in the Lyric Theatre in Shaftesbury avenue. She said that women in the house screamed and fainted when the explosions were heard near by, and a rush for the doors ensued.

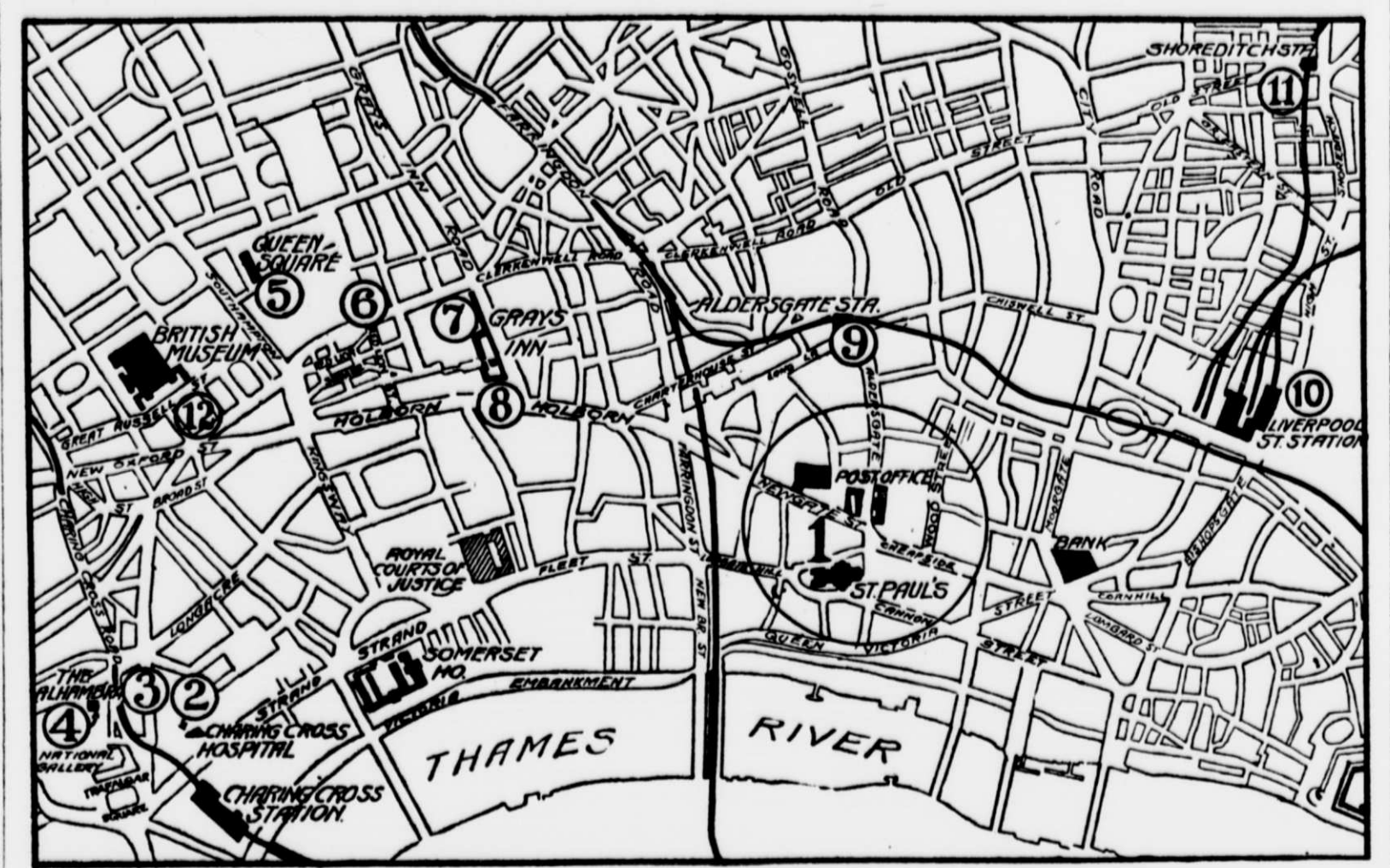
The American Ambassador, Walter H. Page, and his family, watched the Zeppelin from the steps of the embassy, in Grosvenor Square. Frank C. Page, the Ambassador's son, who arrived yesterday, said that the ship was about 4,000 feet up and looked like a silver cigar as it stood in the night sky outlined by the searchlights. He said they were startled by the boom of an explosion and all went to the street. What alarmed him most, he said, was the sudden discharge of an anti-aircraft gun, which had been concealed in Grosvenor Square since.

"We could see the smoke puffs from scores of anti-aircraft guns beneath the Zeppelin," said Mr. Page. "Instead of being alarmed you could hear from the watching people a cheer whenever one of the shots exploded near the Zeppelin."

**Saville Wireless Working Again.**

The Postal Telegraph Cable Company makes the following announcement: "Wireless communication via Saville, N. Y., is restored and messages can again be accepted to go by wireless via Saville to Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and non-belligerent countries."

MAP OF THE SECTION OF LONDON ATTACKED BY ZEPPELINS



**THE** Zeppelin raid of the night of September 8 all but cost London her historic St. Paul's, many bombs falling close to the famous edifice. In the same district, designated in the accompanying map as No. 1, is the post office and not far distant are the Mansion House and the Bank of England. Fire in a Wood street warehouse added to the danger in this section. The flames were at first taken to indicate that St. Paul's was on fire.

Charing Cross Hospital (No. 2), Charing Cross Road (No. 3) and as a result of the explosive bombs, and it was necessary to remove the Ophthalmic Hospital had practically all of their windows broken patients while the debris was being cleared up. The Hospital for Paralytics and Epileptics and the Homeopathic Hospital suffered similarly.

Slugs from Zeppelin shells hit the roof of the Alhambra Music Hall (No. 4) while the performance was going on. Houses near Queen's Square (No. 5) and Theobalds Road (No. 6) had their windows smashed to bits, the National Penny Bank being one of the most conspicuously damaged buildings.

Gray's Inn (No. 7) had a like experience, while in Holborn (No. 8) a row of buildings is reported to have been demolished. Windows were broken in Aldersgate (No. 9).

From the military point of view the most serious damage was done at the Liverpool street railway station (No. 10), part of which was made impossible of use until the wreckage had been cleared away. Shoreditch (No. 11) was reported hit, also Great Russell street (No. 12), the latter being a hotel and boarding house district well known to American travelers.

The raid was witnessed by many thousands of persons in the central districts. Some of the known observation points in the heart of London were the Savoy, St. James's Theatre (reported hit), Trafalgar Square and the Carlton. The American Ambassador witnessed the spectacle from his home in Grosvenor Square.

**M'CLELLAN, HOME, PRAISES WILSON**

**Dr. J. H. Jowett, Returning From London, Denies Call to City Temple.**

**PRINCESS VETSERIA BACK**

The Holland-America steamship Rotterdam, fastest and swiftest of the Dutch fleet, arrived yesterday with more distinguished folk than have come from across seas in many months and with many well to do Dutch immigrants among her 257 second cabin passengers.

Capt. Stenger, whose neutrality is stricter than that of any other skipper in the overseas trade, would not publish any war bulletins. Former Mayor George B. McClellan was inspired to remark by the skipper's rigid impartiality that the only things that came by wireless were the high temperature and humidity of this town and the baseball score.

Prof. McClellan had been traveling for several months in England, France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Italy. He said that he had visited the scene of horror and bloodshed he felt grateful to President Wilson for preserving not only American neutrality but the national honor.

"If we entered this war," the professor continued, "it would yield no profit nor credit. All self-respecting Americans should stand by President Wilson. As a great neutral nation we should strive to bring about peace, but we should unite with other neutral nations in the effort. If we act alone our influence for peace will be negligible. When it was suggested that America might be involved only a little in the war he said: "We are not in the habit of entering wars that way. We should go the whole hog."

**Dr. Jowett to Remain Here.**

The Rev. Dr. John H. Jowett, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, who had been two months abroad, said he had not received a call from the City Temple in London, as had been reported. He called the Zeppelin raids the "greater stupidity of the war." He said he had been in every part of Scotland and England and had noted that there was no bitterness against Germany, but a strong determination to win the war.

Dr. Jowett used to preach in Birmingham and know the place well. He said that every factory building was given over to the making of munitions and David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, was the most powerful leader in Great Britain because he had won and retained the confidence of the working classes.

"Conscription," Dr. Jowett said, "probably will not be necessary. The man to decide that is Lord Kitchener. If it is brought about without his advocacy the Liberal party will be split from end to end."

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Couderet, who witnessed a Zeppelin raid in London, previously travelled through France. Mr. Couderet said he marvelled at the recuperative power of the French people and the splendid spirit of self-sacrifice. In the ruins of some villages and farms five families lived in one cellar and tiled the soil as comfortably as if there were no war. Mr. Couderet said he had never seen the soil in a finer state of cultivation in any of his visits to France, although it was left leg was eaten. In a steel frame. He refused to talk about himself, but one of his friends said that he was a "man of letters" and blue eyes, was mentioned four times in the orders of the day for gallantry. His leg was broken and torn at the bottle of the Marne, where he shot down a German aviator who had wounded him. On another occasion his right leg was broken and otherwise hurt by the explosion of a bomb that his assistant let

**CASH OF BIG LOAN NOT TO GO ABROAD**

*Continued From First Page.*

negotiations would cause a sharp rally in sterling, while rumors that some new points of difference of opinion had arisen between the bankers and the foreign financial delegates would cause equally sharp reaction. The tone of the market, however, was generally stronger, and the list as a whole closed at prices above those of Saturday.

Demand sterling closed at 47 1/2, with cables at 47 1/2. This compares with 46 1/2 for the former and 46 1/2 for the latter. In sympathy with sterling, advancing to 5.80 for checks and 5.75 for cables, against a previous close of 5.75 for the former and 5.62 for the latter. Marks advanced to 83 1/2 for sight drafts and 83 1/2 for cables. On Saturday they closed at 83 1/2 and 83 1/2 respectively. Italian lire was strong, rising to 6 1/2, against a previous close of 6.23. Austrian kronen improved, closing at 15.45, as compared with 15.40 on Saturday. Rubles were quoted at 24 1/2.

She has a seven-year-old son that she is bringing up in an English school. The Princess will stop at St. Regis. She does not know when she will appear on the stage. All the arrangements, she said, were in the hands of her manager, and her solicitor, John Reilly of 170 Broadway.

Other passengers by the Rotterdam were Prince Poniatski, H. Granville Barker, dramatist, who was met at the pier by his collaborator, Percy Burton, who arrived here last week. Prof. Paul van Dyke, Francis Nelson, M. P. Frank C. Page, son of the American Ambassador at London, William O'Donnell, Iselin, Major John W. Taylor of the British army, C. Haddon Chambers and J. Van Allen Shields.

**BIG LINERS TURNED INTO HOSPITAL SHIPS**

**Aquitania and Olympic Doing War Duty—Mauretania Now a Transport.**

Transatlantic liners which in former days were regular visitors to New York are now doing duty as hospital ships and transports, according to Alexander McNabb of Bridgeport, Conn., a retired naval officer of the United States, who arrived yesterday on the Cunard liner Orinda. The Aquitania of the Cunard Line and the Olympic of the White Star Line, each of them the biggest ships of their fleet, have been painted white with a big red cross on the side, and are in hospital service. The Mauretania of the Cunard fleet is now carrying troops to the Dardanelles. One more dreadnought of the Queen Elizabeth type had been put into commission recently and named the Barham.

Austin G. Parker of Chicago, another passenger, returned from service with the French army after serving for five months with the American Hospital in Paris, returned on the Orinda for the opening of the college year. Facial surgery, she said, has reached a perfection hitherto unknown in the field hospitals. A common operation is the removal of a portion of a soldier's rib to make him a machine after the lower part of his head has been shot away. Noses and ears are grafted on and often the whole side of a victim's face is replaced with new flesh and skin.

**Wounded Aviator Here.**

Probably the most difficult passenger on the Rotterdam was M. Le Franc, military aviator, whose left leg was eaten in a steel frame. He refused to talk about himself, but one of his friends said that he was a "man of letters" and blue eyes, was mentioned four times in the orders of the day for gallantry. His leg was broken and torn at the bottle of the Marne, where he shot down a German aviator who had wounded him. On another occasion his right leg was broken and otherwise hurt by the explosion of a bomb that his assistant let

**U. S. BANKERS CRITICISED**

*German Writer Says Loan Could Be Made Difficult.*

BERLIN, via The Hague, Sept. 20.—The Vossische Zeitung, in an article written by George Bernard today, bitterly criticised American financial interests for participating in the Anglo-French loan.

"America not only supports Germany's enemies with arms, but with money," said the article. "The American Government possibly cannot prohibit the loan, but like other governments, it could render the success of the loan difficult if it chose to."

"President Wilson seems to know that he can go a step further than tolerating this loan that he originally intended."

The Vossische Zeitung added that America is being placed in a most difficult economic position because of the flood of English, French and Russian drafts in the American market which has caused a violent change in the foreign exchange rate.

**HILL URGES LOAN NEED.**

**Thinks It Necessary for Prosperity of Nation.**

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 20.—In a statement issued to-night James H. Hill said that the proposed loan to England and France would be made and that would in no way encroach upon neutrality. He added:

"There is no doubt that the loan will be made, to a total not less than \$500,000,000. The whole amount of this credit will be used to pay for purchases of grain, cotton and provisions in this country. No part of it whatever will be used for munitions of war. And it is probable that such arrangements will be made as will largely insure the spending in each district of the money contributed in that district. In this way there cannot be the slightest disturbance in our domestic finances."

"I find that men of differing sympathies in this war and differing financial ideas approve heartily of the loan as they appreciate the reasons why we should make it. On the face, it is a grant of credit to Europe."

**THINKS IT WILL HELP INDUSTRIES.**

"In reality it is a new use, compelled by circumstances, of the cash and the credit of this country to prevent disaster to our most important industries and to promote our prosperity. Its greatest benefits are to come to the people of the United States."

"Take the case of our wheat, as an example. The export of wheat, of the wheat crop of the world and of the probable demand show that England will require about 240,000,000 bushels for next year. France, 85,000,000, and Italy, 75,000,000, a total of 400,000,000 bushels. The common assumption that they must come to us for this on our own terms betrays ignorance of the situation. The same estimates show that Canada will have a surplus for sale this season of 175,000,000 bushels; Argentina, 130,000,000; Australia, 60,000,000, and India, 50,000,000, or a total of 415,000,000 bushels. The demand of England, France and Italy could be satisfied without taking a bushel of wheat from us."

"Exports are paid for on the basis of the pound sterling. With Canada, Australia and India, London exchange is at par. A pound will buy its face value in wheat. But when exchange went recently to 45 for the pound it meant a difference of more than 9 cents a bushel. If it should go to 40, as it might if nothing is done to stabilize exchange, it would mean about 24 cents a bushel on wheat."

**WAR A GOOD THING FOR LONDON SHOPS**

**Women Hold the Family Purse Strings Now, Explains H. Gordon Selfridge.**

**AND ALL BUYING FREELY**

English women are spending more money in the department stores than ever before, according to H. Gordon Selfridge, who owns one of the largest concerns of the sort in London, and their patronage is keeping business in a condition of prosperity that was not expected at the outbreak of the war.

"Before the war the English woman got what her husband chose to give her out of his weekly wages," said Mr. Selfridge, who arrived yesterday on the Philadelphia. "Now the husband is at the front and she receives an allowance from the Government in addition to what he sends her. She spends it freely, too, and of course the department stores get a large share of her patronage."

Mr. Selfridge, who is an American, expressed regret at the number of failures of concerns in America. He attributed the failures to the exorbitant overhead expenses.

"A great problem in department store management now is expense," he explained. "The gross profits from my London store are far below those earned by American stores, but in London expenses are kept strictly in hand and we get 100 per cent efficiency in every department. My expenses are less than 20 per cent of my gross receipts, and in London they think I'm a spendthrift. I don't believe there is a department store on this side that is operated as low as that."

He added that England is taking up the manufacture of toys that were formerly made in Germany and will in future be independent of that country. Retailers who at the beginning of the war were doing a big business with the Government, he said, now were out by the fact that agents were doing all the buying direct from the manufacturers. The Selfridge store for the first six months of hostilities bought more than \$5,000,000 worth of blankets, woollens and other goods and turned them over to the army at cost. Since that time the store also has given 165 of its employees to the army and women for the most part have taken the place of men behind its counters.

Alfred Turner of London, also arrived on the Philadelphia with "Quintessence," the new drama of English life which has just finished a run of 250 nights in London. Among the other passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Whiteway of New York, who were originally passengers on the Allan liner Hesperian. They did not know whether the liner was torpedoed or struck a mine, but they were positive that the crew of the ship had only one thought after the explosion, and that was to save themselves. Mrs. Whiteway broke an arm when she said, one of the firemen or stewards went over as a stepping block on stairs into a lifeboat.

**GERMANS GET SWEDISH LOAN.**

**Banks Advance \$10,000,000 to Pay for Tonten Purchases.**

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Germany, in turn, has consented to permit the exportation to Sweden of coal and other specified items.

"If, however, we built up under governmental protection a truly developed dyestuff industry, all that equipment could be turned in a day to the making of explosives for national defence. The two things are so closely allied that it is impossible to have one without the other."

Dr. Herty said that to enable the country to compete with Germany a sufficient tariff and an anti-dumping law were absolutely necessary.

Dr. Herty described the exposition as "a demonstration of what chemistry means in the life of the nation." The exhibit in which there was more interest showed what had been done in the development of the dyestuff industry here. Working models show how long ago, one of the chief raw materials, obtained.

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One exhibit is that of a manufacturing of dyestuffs in which the entire process, from the extracting of raw materials from smoke to the finished products, is on view.

**FRANCE SELLS U. S. STOCKS.**

**\$100,000,000 Worth Sold to Aid Foreign Exchange.**

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M. Dupont said the total sales of all houses could not exceed 500,000,000 francs (\$100,000,000) out of a total of five milliards (a billion dollars) held here. He added that exchange could not be materially strengthened by the means of these sales of American securities even if all should be sold, which is impossible.

The Sun's informant estimated that it will be some years after the war before exchange will regain its normal status, and that it is best to borrow half a billion dollars now and more later at a higher rate of interest.

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**FEAR STOCKJOBING BLOW TO DYE INDUSTRY HERE**

**Dr. Herty and Dr. Hesse Warn at Chemical Exposition of Menace of Concerns Not Honestly Started—Aid to Preparedness Seen in New Undertaking.**

A word of warning to chemists and the public against stock jobbing concerns that are playing on the great national interest in dyestuffs and allied chemical development was issued last night by Dr. Charles H. Herty, president of the American Chemical Society, at the opening of the National Exposition of Chemical Industries in the Grand Central Palace.

"Those who have the real welfare of the chemical industry at heart must bear in mind that they have a great responsibility," said Dr. Herty. "We must see that stock jobbing in the chemical industry is not permitted to imperil the confidence of the public in that industry. We must see that it is not permitted to endure."

"The faker is getting into the limelight. Here is a great awakened public interest in an industry that has been tremendously stimulated in the last few months. There is nothing mysterious about this industry, but it is under certain conditions, but it must develop slowly."

"The unscrupulous have taken advantage of this condition, and while it is too early to make any definite charges, a word of warning and of caution to the public is opportune. Only time will tell which of the many companies that have started up since the war with the avowed intention of making dyestuffs will last. The chemist knows only too well that dyestuffs require much time and technical knowledge to develop, and he looks with suspicion on some of the concerns that have started to sell stock on the announcement of their entrance into this industry. The stock jobber has entered the field of munitions as well, and there is more than one factory in this country built to make explosives that has never made any."

"There is nothing mysterious about this industry, but it takes time and we must see that it develops along healthy lines so that people do not invest in it and then wake up to find that they have been fooled. There must grow up between the American chemist and the American public a feeling of confidence if the industry is to prosper. It would be a shame if the future of the industry were imperilled because of the unscrupulous manipulation of a few men who saw an easy way to fool the public."

Dr. Herty, who is the president of the Chemical Company, who was present, supported Dr. Herty in his attack on fraudulent dyestuff companies, and said that his attention had been called to several projects in a way which led him to doubt their earnestness.

The development of the dyestuff industry in this country is absolutely essential to any adequate plan for national defence, said Dr. Herty after his address. "The country has always been able to make all the dyes and powders it needs, but its production of coal tar explosives, the high explosives of European battlefields, was almost nil before the war stimulated the industry here."

"In our normal basis of production of coal tar derivatives," he said, "it would take six months to build factories enough to turn out an adequate supply of these explosives. It would take months more to train the men to make them. In the meantime where would an invading force be? Men must be trained carefully to make these explosives. The work requires a machine-like organization."

"If, however, we built up under governmental protection a truly developed dyestuff industry, all that equipment

**WAR RELIEF VOYAGE RESULTS IN WEDDING**

**Government Representative Meets English Girl and They Marry Here.**

When Assistant Secretary of War Breckenridge carried gold to Europe on the Tennessee for the relief of Americans stranded abroad at the beginning of the war, he started an international romance that had its climax yesterday when the American liner Philadelphia reached port from Liverpool.

One principal in the romance is John A. MacLaughlin, confidential clerk of the War Department, a graduate of Harvard in 1911, national duelling sword champion and runner up in the folk championship, member of the last Olympic fencing team and all around athlete. Mr. MacLaughlin went with the relief expedition and met Miss Constance Saunders, a pretty English girl.

The two saw each other for only two weeks while the expedition was in England, but it was apparently a case of love at first sight. They were engaged by the time the Tennessee departed and a week ago Miss Saunders sailed for America.

Passengers on board the Philadelphia said that she wept when New York began to appear on the horizon for fear that there might be no one at the dock to meet her. Her worry was needless, for Mr. MacLaughlin boarded the relief ship at 6.30 A. M. with the newspaper men and surprised her by climbing over the Philadelphia's rail at quarantine.

The latter part of the story is as full of quick action on the part of the prospective bridegroom as the first. He hurried his fiancée off the ship as quickly as the gangplank was out and whisked her away in a taxicab to City Hall, where a clerk was waiting to make out the marriage license. St. Paul's Church was the next stop and the ceremony was performed early in the afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. MacLaughlin will stay in New York a few days before he returns to his post in Washington.

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